

LAST EDITION

HAWAIIAN

**POLICY
CHECKED**

**Queen Lil Would Not Accept
the Terms Made by
Mr. Cleveland.**

CONGRESS MUST TAKE HOLD

President's Message on the Affair
Sent to Both Houses

To-Day.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLI

Restoration Was to Have Been
Accompanied by General

Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland transmitted his Hawaiian message to Congress to-day, together with all the instructions to Minister Wilson and other correspondence.

He tells Congress that he has been checked in the policy which he hoped would lead to the peaceful settlement of the Hawaiian trouble by the Queen's refusal to accept his terms.

His suggestion, embodied in instructions to Minister Willis, was for a restoration of the old Government, with conditions of general amnesty to those concerned in the formation of the Provisional Government.

Simian visional Government, and a recognition by the restored monarchy of all the lawful acts of the Provisional Administration.

The Provisional Government was to exist naturally, as it had been formed only to exist until annexation to the United States had been accomplished, which is now not to be.

The President will send no new

POINTS FROM THE MESSAGE.

Considerations That Led to Mr. Cleveland's Proposed Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In his message on Hawaii, transmitted to the Houses of Congress to-day, Mr. Cleveland first refers to the treaty of annexation which he withdrew soon after his inauguration, it having been pending at the change of administrations.

He then reviews the process of the revolution and the allegations that the presence of United States troops made it

Thus between the initiation of the scheme for provisional government in Hawaii on Jan. 14 and the submission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such Government, the two intervening days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian Commissioners on their journey to Washington.

ISSUE OF FACT PRESENTED.

In the next place, upon the face of the presentation of the Hawaiian Commissioners' report, it is evident that the Hawaiian Government was not a de facto government, but a de jure government, and that the Hawaiian people were not a conquered people, but a free people, and that the Hawaiian Government was not a conquered Government, but a free Government, and that the Hawaiian people were not a conquered people, but a free people, and that the Hawaiian Government was not a conquered Government, but a free Government.

There was open and undetermined as to the value of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared: "The overthrow of the monarchy was not in a way promoted by this Government," and in a letter to the Secretary of State the Secretary of State submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage occurs:

"At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the Government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present. The Government paid no attention to the public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States Minister at

after the Queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police stations and all the potential machinery of the Government."

THE QUEEN'S PROTEST.

But a protest also accompanied said treasoning by the Queen and her Ministers, at the time she made way for the Provisional Government, which explicitly stated that she yielded the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to land at Honolulu and declared that he would

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely one of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our Government to negotiate with the semblance of a Government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from such a protest have any other than a knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the Senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest has not been investigated.

TREATY WITHDRAWN PENDING INQUIRY

I received it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate for examination, and the cause as to a correct statement of the facts to be made.

the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the attempt to place in its place the Provisional Government.

APPOINTMENT OF BLOUNT.

I selected for the work of investigation John H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of eight years as a member of the House of Representatives, and whose experience as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in that body in 1891-92, had consequently familiarized him with international politics, and whose high character and his peculiar aptitude for the duties intrusted to him.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty or ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by evidence which is also herewith transmitted, and from which it seems to me no deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the Commissioner.

PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION MISLED.

The report, with its accompanying proofs, details his action upon the instructions given him by the commissioners derived from his investigation accompany this message.

such other evidence as is now before the Congress, or is herewith submitted, justifies in my opinion the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate, W